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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2014-47

Methoxyfenozide

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A) and herbs (Crop Subgroup 19A), except chives to the product label of Intrepid™ 240F Insecticide, containing technical grade methoxyfenozide, is acceptable. In addition, methoxyfenozide is registered for use on all crops in the Pome Fruit Crop Group (Crop Group 11-09), and MRLs were established prior to revision of this crop group in 2009. Therefore, new MRLs will be established for the remaining crops in this revised crop group. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Intrepid™ 240F Insecticide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 27786.

The evaluation of this methoxyfenozide application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

In addition, the PMRA is proposing to establish an MRL for methoxyfenozide on dates to permit the import and sale of food containing such residues. The PMRA has determined the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported commodity when methoxyfenozide is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for methoxyfenozide is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for methoxyfenozide, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Methoxyfenozide

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Methoxyfenozide	3-methoxy-2-methylbenzoic acid, 2-(3,5-dimethylbenzoyl)-2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hydrazide	400	Dried herbs in the Herb Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 19A), except dried chive leaves, chervil (dried leaves), and Chinese chives
		80	Fresh herbs in the Herb subgroup (Crop Subgroup 19A)
		8.0	Dates
		6.0	Caneberry subgroup (Crop subgroup 13-07A)
		1.5	Azaroles, medlars, Chinese quinces, Japanese quinces, tejocotes

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for methoxyfenozide in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs[1] is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Dried herbs in the Herb Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 19A), except dried chive leaves, chervil (dried leaves), and Chinese chives	400	400 (Herb subgroup 19A, except chive)	Not established
Fresh herbs in the Herb subgroup (Crop Subgroup 19A)	80		Not established
Dates	8.0	8.0	Not established
Caneberry subgroup (Crop subgroup 13-07A)	6.0	6.0	Not established

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for methoxyfenozide up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRLs

Residue data from field trials conducted in Canada and the United States were submitted to support the domestic use of Intrepid™ 240F Insecticide on caneberries and the herb subgroup. Methoxyfenozide was applied to blackberries, raspberries and basil at exaggerated rates, and harvested according to label directions. Residue data for methoxyfenozide in dates were submitted, in which dates were treated with methoxyfenozide and harvested according to label directions, to support the maximum residue limits on imported dates.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for methoxyfenozide was based upon the submitted field trial data for caneberries, herbs and in dates, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A, Herbs (Crop Subgroup 19A), except chives, and dates.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	Pre Harvest Interval (days)	Residues (ppm)	
			Min	Max
Blackberries and raspberries	Foliar/ 834-872	3	0.62	2.5
Basil (fresh leaves and stems)	Foliar/ 1107-1157	1	9.26	47.2
Basil (dried leaves and stems)	Foliar/ 1107-1157	1	56.3	194
Dates (dried fruit)	Directed spray/ 562-1046	7	1.5	3.3

Following the review of all available data, it was determined that MRLs for residues of methoxyfenozide as indicated in Table 1, are considered adequate to cover residues of methoxyfenozide in/on these commodities as a result of the domestic uses on Caneberries and Herbs (except Chives). In addition, the MRL of 8.0 ppm for dates is considered adequate to cover residues of methoxyfenozide in/on dates imported into Canada. Residues of methoxyfenozide in these commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.